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has come to be a necessity of life in very many families for the common ills liable to occur in every household. Every Mother should at once purchase a good supply of it, and avoid the advance which the heavy stamp tax is liable to make imperative.

Sold by your Druggist, from whom you ought to purchase a dozen now. If you can't get it near home we will send you by express, charges prepaid, ONE DOZEN BOTTLES for THREE DOLLARS, cash with the order. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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THE INDICATIONS

are now that there will be a tremendous crop of hay to be harvested during the months of June and July.

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR IT?

If not, you should write to us at once for our list of seed. We have the most complete line of Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Hay Presses, etc., to be found in New England. We make you very low prices. Our word is our bond. Send for circular.

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begin with good wheels. Unless they are good, the wagon is a failure. If you buy the ELECTRIC STEEL WHEEL, you will always have good wheels. They are made of the best steel, and are the only wheels that will last. Send for circular.

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In Children or Adults. The safest and most effective remedy made in America. TRUE'S PIN WORM ELIXIR. In use 40 years. See Ask your Druggist for it. Dr. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

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Good Farm

Butter bred bull for sale—Dropped Nov. 30, 1897. Sire, Hood Farm Figs has a record of 17 lbs. 8 oz. and has given 22,371 lbs. milk in the last two years. Dan, Fancy breed, 10 lbs. 8 oz. by 17 lbs. 6 oz. dam of 37; 24 lbs. 6 oz. dam of 3 in the last; 34 dam, Hama 34, dam of 3 in the list. Write price. HOOD FARM, Lowell, Mass.

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The move of Senator Lodge in offering

the annexation of Hawaii as an amendment to the Senate revenue bill, does not do favor among all the friends of the measure that is proposed to force into isolation in this way. It is denounced as some of the most mischievous proceedings of the Senate, and its effect, it is believed, will be to intensify the delay of the passage of the revenue act, which it is essential to have passed into law at the earliest practicable moment. Mr. Lodge, who is not contenting in courage, appears to have thrown down the gauntlet of battle to the other side in this action. A subject of such importance, involving so radical a change in the policy of this government, should be calmly debated by itself and not be attached as a rider to an appropriation measure. This is bad legislation.

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Vol. LXVI.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.

No. 32.

THESE THINGS DO!

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Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

The Argentine wool clip is estimated at 218,000 tons.

Are you preparing for a crop of succulent food with which to finish off those fat lambs next fall?

The wool market has taken on a slightly improved tone. It is believed in a long run, the war will be a help to this trade. Growers in the West are demanding full Eastern prices. From 20 to 23 cents have been the range for unwashed, and 60,000 pounds have been sold in Boston at that price.

Many farmers are now using the broadcast sower over their fields of corn and potatoes. Will they tell the readers of the Farmer how they like their work, what crop they are using them on, kind of soil and condition, and any other matter of interest in connection with their work.

The St. John Exhibition Association is to hold another Provincial exhibition in the city of St. John the coming autumn, to open Sept. 13, and continue till the 23d. The Provincial Government appropriates \$5,000 in aid of paying the premiums to be awarded. All the Provinces are invited to join in the exhibition.

It would be difficult to get more of truth into the same compass than the following from that champion of Jersey interests, the Jersey Bulletin: "A good Jersey cow is just as sure to yield a good profit on the money invested in her as a well managed national bank. But, like the bank, she needs to be well managed, well fed and well milked; the milk well made into gilt edge butter, and well marketed. Whenever either a national bank or a good Jersey cow fails to pay a fair profit, there is something wrong in the management."

IMPROVEMENT CALLED FOR.

There is no getting away from the fact that improved conditions must surround the dairy business for whatever special production cows may be kept. City milk must be healthful and perfect, and must be guarded from contamination by filthy surroundings at the stable and on the way to the consumer. Butter and cheese must come from the product of clean cows kept in clean stables, and supplied with pure air and fed on healthful food. A general demand is already awake, and is sure to continue to grow for a condition of cleanliness and purity all along the line with these animal products. It is useless for farmers to oppose this onward movement, for it is sure to travel on and gain strength as it goes. And it is right. The people should demand pure and healthy milk, and butter and cheese made under the most scrupulous care in their surroundings.

Dairywomen who keep the cows and make the milk must come to time in all requirements. It is no use to hold back. There are far more farmers among us who are now keeping their herds in a model condition—roomy quarters, pure air, absolutely clean surroundings—than consumers of the products are aware of, so that they get credit for from speakers and writers who, probably have not seen the inside of a cow barn since their boyhood days. Still there are others who need to give further attention to these matters. They will be required to do it by the advancing demands. So long as there can be no dodging these requirements, the sooner they set about the improvement the better it will be for them in every respect.

One of the obstacles in the way of better quarters for cows is the narrow, crowded tie-up in the old-fashioned barns. These cannot be so carefully cared for or kept so cleanly as where there is more room. All farmers are not ready to rebuild for the purpose alone of providing enlarged room for their animals.

There is a way out of this dilemma, open to any one, however limited in means. The tie-up can be enlarged and made convenient and comfortable for the stock at very small cost, and now is a favorable time to set about it. A few weeks ago we showed the plan of a wide, roomy and light tie-up built on to one of the old-style barns. Another plan, costing less, is to widen the tie-up by building on a four-foot extension outside of the posts, leaving them without disturbance. This gives room behind the cattle for work in caring for them and keeping them clean and in order. The

advantage of this simple and inexpensive arrangement can hardly be realized until it is provided. It is impossible to care for stock and keep it in a proper condition in one of those old, narrow tie-ups. With this demand for better methods comes the necessity for roomy and convenient quarters. Farmers who have not already provided such should give the matter early attention.

FOOD AFFECTS PRODUCT.

That the flavor of milk and its resulting products is affected by the food consumed by the cow, has long been accepted in the affirmative by experienced dairymen. Of late some of the scientific investigators have questioned the accuracy of such a conclusion, and some, even, have gone so far as to take an emphatic position in the negative. Science, however, is not fully arrayed against practice on this point, since some investigators accept the position of dairymen while still others are non-committal.

This season of the year when the food of the cows is radically changed from the hay fodders of the barn to the sweet grasses of the pastures, it seems to us, is the best time in the whole year to study this problem.

Dealers in the market, the men who handle the butter and the cheese, do not trouble themselves over any question of causes. It is quality they are after at all times, and they readily know whether high or inferior quality is present with the article.

Emphatic testimony is found in the market at this season of the year on this question of food affecting quality. Every dealer realizes there is a marked improvement in the flavor and also in the general quality of both butter and cheese when the cows get out to grass. In the spring season, at about the time of the change from hay to grass, we always hear much of the inferiority of "hay butter" and "hay cheese." A determined effort is always made by all commission men and all dealers to send these April and May hay products into consumption as soon as made, in order to have them used up out of the way of the better products experience has shown them always will come along as soon as the cows get out to pasture feed. Hay butter lacks flavor and aroma, lacks body, lacks keeping quality, as compared with grass butter. This is well known and stands unquestioned. Nowhere will a dealer buy hay butter to put in cold storage through the summer. Hay cheese is distinctly inferior in flavor, body and general richness to that made from grass milk. No one wants to keep it to sell beside and in competition with the grass cheese that everybody accepts as a better article. In this improvement in the products no one can, nor does any one attempt to, question but the change to grass is the principal factor.

In this same connection comes in the matter of the effect of feeding acid food to cows in milk. Brewers' grains are now in many cases ruled out of the foods allowed for making milk for the city market. Judges have sometimes claimed to have found an ensilage flavor in otherwise choice samples of butter at our leading winter butter exhibitions, and frequently have been laughed at by the uninitiated for such nonsense. Seeing a reference a few weeks ago to the odor arising from the purpose of pasteurization, made by Mr. E. W. Cowern, a skillful creamery operator, well known to us as a close student of his business and entirely reliable in his statements, we wrote him asking for more evidence in the case of the acid odor he finds from ensilage-fed milk. His reply, though not intended for the public, on account of the important facts it bears, we take the liberty to give in part in this connection:

"In my article, to which you refer in your letter, I mentioned the odor arising from a pasteurizer through which ensilage-fed milk was being run. I referred to what I experience here every day. A good many of our farmers use ensilage, and in pasteurizing the milk previous to separation (by means of Reed's machine) the odor of ensilage is very pronounced. Not only do we get the ensilage odor, but odor some of which are worse than that produced by ensilage. Ensilage-fed milk is all right for butter making, but I do not consider it a fit food for cows where milk is to be used for the feeding of infants and invalids. For these purposes we want milk with as little acidity as possible, and I presume ensilage adds to the acidity of cows' milk. How can it be otherwise?"

"You speak of the influence of food on flavor. I do not wish to be considered as an opponent of ensilage for butter-making purposes. With ordinary care of the milk the greater part of the ensilage odor can be extracted from the milk and the ensilage will not be noticed or suspected in the flavor of the butter, or in the milk even. And yet if the milk was subjected to a high temperature, such as is used in pasteurizing, I have no doubt but the odor would be detected. I have made butter from cream raised by the deep setting system from ensilage-fed cows' milk that tasted of nothing else but ensilage, but ordinary care of the milk will prevent that."

It is thus seen by testimony that can-

not be called in question that acid foods fed to cows carry a flavor to the milk. If foods of that kind, then we may reasonably infer that musty and mouldy foods would carry their defective effects also. These may not be as pronounced as a flavor of a more emphatic character, but no one can question but they are there. If present, the effect would be damaging just in proportion as their peculiar flavor is pronounced.

TO SECURE A STAND OF CLOVER.

During the discussion of the clover problem that has been going on in our State we have frequently been asked the question how to secure a stand of clover on land infested more or less with witch-grass. We have had some experience on our farm directly in line that has enabled us to answer the question with something of confidence.

Clover will not make a stand and show up a crop where the soil is already occupied by the living roots of witch-grass, wire grass, June grass or any other strong and persistent plant growth. This we have learned through long years of watchful experience. The perennial plant growth in the soil must be completely subdued by cultivation before the plants of clover, starting from the seed sown, can establish themselves. This complete destruction of so persistent growers as the grasses named is not usually done, can not be in connection with a crop, in a single year.

For several years we have been practicing a rotation that gave two years of cultivation before seeding to clover. With one year in grain and then followed by corn, or the two years in corn, by thorough cultivation in either case we have succeeded in thoroughly and completely rotting down the sod and overcoming all growth in the soil save the crop in hand. This gives complete possession of the soil for the clover and the grain the third year. Then the clover not having to contend with a live root growth already in the soil will take root and make a full stand. In this way just as good a stand of clover can be secured as in the days of our fathers when the land was in its virgin fertility. This is not mere theory but has been proved in our own experience. In this way we have succeeded of late of growing as fine crops of clover as were grown on the farm.

We are reminded of this matter at this time by going over a five-acre field of clover which was two years in corn and last season in oats seeded with clover. The field is a delight to look upon. The clover leaves are broad, the growth rank, and at this time not a spire of any other growth to be seen on the field where three years ago the soil was filled with clover not having to contend with a live root growth already in the soil will take root and make a full stand. In this way just as good a stand of clover can be secured as in the days of our fathers when the land was in its virgin fertility. This is not mere theory but has been proved in our own experience. In this way we have succeeded of late of growing as fine crops of clover as were grown on the farm.

WHAT KIND WILL IT PAY TO FEED!

As the demand for beef increases more and more attention will be paid this feature of stock-growing by the farmers of the East. It is not easy to describe what is best for feeding. There is an indescribable something, recognized at once by the cattle man, but not to be put in words.

According to C. C. Georgeson in *Prairie Farmer*, it is easier to point out what it is not, than what it is. The steer that lacks quality is unthrifty, unable to get the full benefit of the nourishment in his food. He is what is commonly called a "hard feeder." The outward signs of this are a tight, hard hide, a coarse, wiry coat, and a dull, more or less sunken eye.

MORE WANTED LIKE THESE.



Half-Bloods from Elmwood Farm, Lewiston Junction, 4 years old.

In addition, he may or may not be coarse-boned and ill-shaped. Sometimes a coarse-boned animal may be thrifty enough, although in most cases coarseness and slow growth go together. In like manner a well-formed steer is usually thrifty, though there are exceptions to this also.

On the other hand, a steer that is ill-shaped from the butcher's standpoint, may possess good feeding qualities and thrive well on the food consumed. We have abundant examples of this among the grade Holstein-Friesians and Jersey steers, many of which have records of gains for food consumed which exceed those of the best-fed steers. The steers that possess feeding quality have, on the contrary, a mellow, pliable hide, loose enough so that one can gather a good handful of it over the ribs. The hair is soft and fine. The eye is prominent and clear, and the animal shows every indication of being in good health. These are essential features, and may exist independently of the form of the animal, as already noted. But it is nevertheless true that the feeder possessing high quality of the essentials which would promote rapid growth, early maturity, or that form which best pleases the purchaser, Maine has for years held to the *Heredford*, and with good reason, but lately other beef breeds have been coming in to compete with them on the farm and at the block. One of these, and one destined to come into popularity, is the Red Polled, a result of the union of the Norfolk and Suffolk breeds. From time immemorial there existed in Suffolk county, England, a breed of polled cattle noted for their large yield of milk. The Norfolk breed was described a hundred years ago as being a small, blood-red, middle-boned cattle, noted for their feeding qualities and fattening freely at an early age. The two counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, are situated side by side, the farmers were intimately connected, and there was a natural tendency to unite the two breeds. The farmers found that by crossing, a smoother animal was formed that embodied the good points of both breeds. But no rapid development took place till about fifty years ago, when the agricultural fairs of England opened classes for the Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled breed, as they were then called. From that time a general improvement of the breed began.

"The first importation to the United States was made in 1873 by George F. Taber of New York. Other importations soon followed and the breed became widely distributed. The live stock shows opened classes for them and they took their rank among the valuable general-purpose breeds. In 1883 the Red Polled Cattle Club of America was formed for the publishing of a herd book and to advance the interests of Red Polled cattle. They have already published ten volumes of the herd book.

Red Polls are strictly a general-purpose breed of cattle. They combine the beef and dairy qualities, and I believe they are admirably suited to the wants of a general farmer. In size they rank among the large breeds; the mature bulls weigh 2000 to 2300 pounds and mature cows 1200 to 1600 pounds. In color they are a deep, rich red with no white except on the udder and switch of the tail. In appearance they are handsome, and I have never seen finer looking cattle than a herd composed of mature Red Polls.

The body of the Red Poll is heavy and deep. The legs are short and thick. The fore-quarters are very heavy and the hind-quarters of the best animals are broad and heavy, but there is a tendency in the breed to be narrow and light in the hind-quarters that can be overcome by skilled breeding. The hip bones are never as prominent in a Red Poll as they are in a Devon or Shorthorn, and the body does not present the square form of the Shorthorn, but is cylindrical instead. The ribs are well sprung, the body compact, and they weigh heavier than they appear.

As milk cows they are good, and it would seem that they have inherited the milking qualities of the old Suffolk breed. They yield a large quantity of milk that is above the average in butter fat. The Red Polled stock has been in such demand for breeding purposes that they have not been entered in the fat

stock shows of this country. But in England they have been exhibited and have ranked very high in per cent. of dressed meat to live weight and among the first as to quality. In 1890 a Red Polled steer exhibited by Mr. Green at the Smithfield Cattle Club Show in England dressed 73.72 per cent. of his live weight. This record has only once been exceeded in England, and never by a full blood steer of any breed."

At the Herrick Farm, Orono, may be seen one of the best herds of this breed to be seen in all the East, and at Tilton, N. H., Mr. Geo. H. Wadleigh has another. Among them are some large milkers and at the same time great beef animals. Farmers will do well to study the merits of this breed.

BEE NOTES.

INCREASING COLONIES.

"How shall I manage so as to secure the greatest increase in colonies, preferring bees to honey?" is a question frequently asked. The "Farm, Stock and Home" says in reply: Nothing can be done yet in the way of dividing. When the hives are full of bees, and brood in about every frame, will be soon enough, this will be about swarming time. Now the first thing to consider is: Will you rear your own queens? If so, and every beekeeper should, select the best colony for the purpose, the one with a choice queen. Remove it to a new stand and place a new hive where it stood. Open the hive and lift out the frame on which you find the queen; take it, bees and all, to the new hive; give her two frames of foundation; the field bees returning will make quite a respectable colony.

Put a frame of foundation in the place of the one removed and close up the hive. They will soon miss their queen and begin the construction of queen cells, sometimes a great number will be built. Get the hives ready, and when the queen cells are sealed up you are ready to divide the colonies. Give each new hive two or three frames, according to the amount of brood and honey in them, from the colonies you wish to divide, leaving the frame that the old queen is in and give her two frames of foundation. Insert a queen cell into a frame of each new colony and give them each one sheet of foundation, and afterwards add new frames of foundation as fast as they need them, but no faster. If they should get only six frames filled solid full of brood and honey they would winter better than if they had as many more partly filled frames. But if the season is favorable they will fill their hives full from side to side, providing the queens all live and everything goes off right. It often happens that a queen is lost on her first flight, as a cell sometimes fails to produce a perfect queen; such new colonies must be watched closely, and if a queen is missing another must be furnished; a few queens should be kept in reserve for this purpose.

The old queens that were left on the old stands will build up rapidly, and a frame or two of hatching brood can be taken from them in the course of the summer with which to build up weak colonies that have had bad luck with their queens. If you have had little or no experience do not try to increase too fast, it is best to let experience keep ahead of the increase.

NEW BRUNSWICK FARM NOTES.

Mr. W. S. Tompkins, one of the progressive farmers of New Brunswick, living on the St. John at Middle Southampton, in a letter to the editor gives so good a picture of the agricultural situation "down East" that we borrow portions of general interest. It is cause for rejoicing that through the Province as well as the

State, there is a decided increase in the wheat fields. He says:

"I came very near losing my turnip crop this year. I planted the 10th of May, and they broke ground in fine shape, but from the middle of May to date, May 30, we have had an exceedingly dry time, the ground being fairly parched, vegetation stopped, and the flies took possession of my turnips. I did not stop to cry about it, but took barrels and hauled water, and with two hand sprinklers went over an acre and a half twice and started the plants, and beat the flies. Now my turnips look finely. I have the cultivator at work in them. Yesterday it rained heavily and all my crops are looking splendidly. I finished seeding last night. My peas and oats are about six inches high and look thrifty. I am trying a piece of oats and buckwheat together; am not able to say what the result will be, but want to use them for pig feed. I sold all the pigs I would spare from my pure bred Berkshires at three weeks old, for \$5 each. There is a good demand for choice stock. The farmers of the Province have gone extensively into wheat this year, the government having imported some 3000 bushels of seed, and it was not nearly enough. I am very much encouraged with the prospects of a heavy yield of grain this year. Woodstock will hold another good exhibition this year."

For the Maine Farmer.

CATERPILLARS!

Mr. Editor: "Up and at them," that's what I read recently in one of the agricultural journals of the State. How easy to write such a sentence; just as easy as rolling off a log, but how little the one who wrote it realized the amount of work involved.

In ordinary years when we have only the common tent caterpillar to contend with, the work is comparatively light but in a season like the present, when two tribes are out in extraordinary numbers the case is very different. It is no boy's play but hard and tiresome work. It has cost me a good deal of time and money to do what I have done but I am thankful to say that we have accomplished something; destroyed thousands of eggs and also thousands of caterpillars since being hatched. Early in March we commenced gathering the clusters of eggs and went over some 600 trees large and small, pretty thoroughly. It was trying to the eyes and painful to the back of the neck but we had the satisfaction of knowing when we came to spray these same trees later on that the forces of the enemy had been greatly reduced.

When we first commenced to spray we used but 4 oz. of Paris green to 50 gals. of water, but soon increased the amount to 8 oz., finding that amount much more effective in destroying them and not injurious to the foliage as we used the same amount of lime; five pounds to each 50 gallon cask of water. We also used at the same time the regular Bordeaux mixture for the fungous disease called apple-scab. After we commenced spraying we kept at it for nearly a week, using 2000 gals. of water on nearly 1000 trees.

We had to do this work just when we wanted to be planting and sowing but it was "up and at 'em" as the editor said, or let them have it all their own way, and to that we could not agree, so we adjourned planting for a while and have, consequently, got considerable to do in that line now. We have quite a powerful force pump and an extension rod attached to 45 ft. of hose, so that we can spray on one or both sides of a tree or reach any tree where we cannot drive the team very near.

The Result.

On the trees where we used but 4 oz. of green it took much longer to kill them and at this date they are all gone on the small trees and but very few left on the large trees. Where we used 8 oz. of green, they are, with few exceptions, all dead or have disappeared and the foliage of all the sprayed trees looks much better than those not sprayed. I understood Mr. Chas. Pope to say that after spraying about 400 trees he stopped because the trees were blossoming. At first we hesitated about spraying after the trees were in partial bloom. Greenings, Bellflowers and early varieties were much more forward than other sorts, but we kept right on and I have seen no injury therefrom, either to the fruit trees or to my bees. I noticed that my bees—six colonies—were gathering their honey from other sources; the pollen of apple tree blossoms not being far enough gone for them at that time. Had we commenced spraying three to four days earlier than we did, it would have been better. We could then have annihilated the whole tribe in a very short time. The fact is, our spraying apparatus was not in readiness as soon as it should have been and we did some planting when we ought to have been spraying. There is nothing better than experience to teach a person just what to do and when to do it.—W. P. A.

—The Institute at Corinna last Thursday was voted a success, the attendance being good. The speakers were Sec. McKen in the morning, Hon. F. S. Adams in the afternoon and Sec. McKen in the evening.

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I wearin' for you!
All the time a feelin' blue;
Wishin' for you—wonderin' when
You'll be comin' home agen;
Wishin'—don't know what to do—
I wearin' for you!

Don't no loneliness with your chair
Empty by the fireplace there;
I can't stand the sight of it!
Go out doors an' roam a bit;
But the woods is loneliness, too—
I wearin' for you!

Mornin' comes; the birds awake;
Go to bed or for your sake!
But there's sadness in the notes
That come thrillin' from their throats;
Seem to feel your absence, too,
I wearin' for you!

Evenin' comes; I miss you more
When the dark glooms in the door
Seem jes' like you orter be
There to open it for me!
Lash goes tinklin'; thrills me through—
I wearin' for you!

I wearin' for you!
All the time a feelin' blue;
Wishin' for you—wonderin' when
You'll be comin' home agen;
Wishin'—don't know what to do—
I wearin' for you!

HERE AND THERE.

Neither tall nor short, nor stout nor
slim, Queen Maria Christina looks to be
a woman who has had her full share of
trouble in this world, and has been
obliged to fight for her own hand. That,
indeed, has been her history. A for-
eigner in a nation of people proud by
nature and suspicious by reason of the
events of their history, the new Queen
could seek in her troubles but little con-
solation or guidance from her husband,
but she set herself resolutely to the task
of gaining the respect and confidence of
the people and the affection of the bril-
liant but unsteady Alfonso XII. In
Madrid itself there is very little fer-
vor for royalty, but the irreconcilable
Republicans are few.

Americans, as a rule, put too much in
their desks and Oriental rooms. A little
is the purely ornamental line goes a
great way in a room. The secret of suc-
cess in furnishing, both for town and
country, and for elegant and homelike
rooms, is to have things primarily for
use, and genuine use, and have the orna-
mental subordinate to the comfortable
and pleasurable. The Orientals under-
stand that. You never see their walls
littered with a lot of stuff to tire the eye
and their rooms crowded with furniture;
but the popular taste proper in this
country is improving in this regard every
day.

Women are slowly obtaining a few
rights in France. Recently they have
been permitted to act as witnesses of
wills and other legal documents. They
are now to be allowed to take part in the
administration of charitable institutions
and hospitals. This privilege has been
obtained for them through a report
made by Dr. Napias, who spoke in glow-
ing terms of the effective work done
along this line by women in the United
States and England. Considering the
fact that the French women contribute
more largely to the charitable funds
than the Frenchmen, and that they do a
great part of the house-to-house visiting,
it seems that their newly acquired priv-
ileges are very limited.

The feminine counterpart of John
Brown has died at East Balmoral, close
to the gates of the Queen's "High-
land Home." Her name was Symon,
and she was the proprietor of a little
shop, the only one, it is said, in the small
town. She was a widow, with a family
of sons and daughters, and to her the
Queen was in the habit of paying many
little visits when, with the sympathy she
is renowned for, she would condescend
to the Scotch woman on her loneliness and
offer advice, when asked for it, on the
humble concerns of her quiet neighbor.
The two women were brides, mothers
and widows in turn, and at nearly the
same time. Each saw life to be full of
purpose, and demanding endeavor, in
spite of trouble and sorrow. The Queen
paid Mrs. Symon a last visit before leav-
ing Balmoral, in the "homely" way, as
the English say, which was her custom.
Different members of the royal family
were in the habit of running in and out
of the little shop on brief visits. The
father of the old woman—she was in
her eighty-fifth year—was attended by
the Princess Henry of Battenberg, who
placed on the grave floral tributes from
the Queen and others of the royal fam-
ily, and the Queen was formally repre-
sented by James Forbes, her Commis-
sioner at Balmoral.

WASHING DISHES.

Dishwashing is a very necessary part
of the housework, yet it is a task that
is generally disliked. This dislike may
be greatly lessened by furnishing them
with plenty of soft water, clean dish
towels that will leave no lint, and shin-
ing tin or porcelain dish pan and drainer.
Teach them to do the work properly,
and to take a pride in it. So much
depends upon starting right in learning
to do any kind of housework, and care-
less habits once formed, are very hard
to break.

Before the dishes are taken from the
table, all the scraps should be scraped
from the plates into a bowl, ready for the
slay pail. The dishes are then piled to-
gether, placed on a large tray, and taken
to the kitchen. Pour the water, which
should be as warm as you can bear your
hand in comfortably, into the pan, add
enough pearline to make a good suds;
wash the glasses first, then the silver-
ware, after that the cups, saucers and
plates. Hot water may be added as
needed to keep the water warm enough.
After washing, rinse in warm water, dry
with a towel, rubbing each piece until
it is bright and shining. Special care
should be given ivory handled knives
and forks; never allow them to remain

STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female
Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs. A. W. SMITH, 50 Summer
St., Biddford, Me.:

"For several years I suffered with
various diseases peculiar to my sex. I
was troubled with a burning sensation
across the small of my back, that all-
gone feeling, was despondent, fretful
and discouraged; the least exertion
tired me. I tried several doctors but
received little benefit. At last I de-
cided to give you Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound a trial. The ef-
fect of the first bottle was magical. I
was afflicted with, vanished like vapor
before the sun. I cannot speak too
highly of your valuable remedy. It is
truly a boon to woman."

From Mrs. MELISSA PHILLIPS, Lex-
ington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"Before I began taking your medicine
I had suffered for two years with that
tired feeling, headache, backache, noap-
petite, and a run-down condition of the
system. I could not walk across the
room. I have taken four bottles of the
Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver
Pills and used one package of Sarsaparil
Wash, and now feel like a new woman,
and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. MOLLIE E. HERREL, Pow-
ell Station, Tenn.:

"For three years I suffered with such a
weakness of the back, I could not
perform my household duties. I also
had falling of the womb, terrible bear-
ing-down pains and headache. I have
taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound and feel
like a new woman. I recommend your
medicine to every woman I know."

In the water, but wash and dry quickly.
Cheap linen crash makes good towels;
so do flour and sugar sacks. The latter
should be cut lengthwise and hemmed,
as the whole sack is too large to use at
once. E. J. C.

NATURE STUDY.

At this season of the year mothers can
begin to call the attention of the children
to the buds now formed on the trees in
most parts of this country. The lilac
buds are quite large by the last part of
February, and the lovely pussy willow
buds are the delight of all children, who
are fortunate enough to see them.

There are many pretty and instructive
nature stories to be found in kindergar-
ten literature, and all children love to
hear about anything pertaining to out-
door life. I used to give my little chil-
dren a large white bean and tell them to
place it in a piece of cotton-batting in a
small tumbler or medicine glass, then
keep the cotton moist with water, and
see what would happen to the little bean.
They used to stand the glass on a little
table or shelf in their nursery and report
to me every morning the doings (as they
said) of Mr. Bean; and when he finally
showed two tiny green leaves, there was
joy in the whole household. Every
member of the family was shown the
"dear little bean which knew enough to
grow and send out little leaves and roots
without any earth to keep it warm."

We had many interesting talks about
all the things growing and springing up
out of the lap of good Mother Nature.
If you live near the woods or parks let
some boy or girl bring into your house a
piece or tiny plot of earth and then put
it in a large, deep plate and cover it with
a round glass finger bowl or preserve
dish, turned upside down, and in a few
days if all goes well you will see "green
things a-growing" that will repay you
for all your trouble.—Exchange.

TESTED RECIPES.

Mountain Dew Fudding.

1 quart milk, 6 powdered crackers,
yolks of 4 eggs, 4 spoonfuls sugar, butter
size of an egg. Beat all together and
bake 1 hour. When done, beat
the whites of 4 eggs with 1 cup sugar
and a little extract of lemon to a stiff
froth, spread over the pudding and return
to the oven to brown a little.

Suet Pudding.

1 tea cup of molasses, 1 of suet, 1 of
sweet milk, 2 cups of stoned raisins, 2½
cups of flour, 1 teaspoonful each of cassia
and ginger, one-half teaspoonful each of
allspice and nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful of
soda. Steam two and one-half hours.
Serve with sauce.

LACK OF HOME SUNSHINE.

Many a child goes astray, not because
there is a want of home, but simply be-
cause home lacks sunshine. A child
needs smiles as much as flowers need
sunbeams. Children look little beyond
the present moment. If a thing pleases
they are apt to seek it; if it displeases,
they are apt to avoid it. If home is a
place where faces are sour, and words
harsh, and fault-finding in the ascendant,
they will spend as many hours as possi-
ble elsewhere.

How The Chinese Do Things.

The Chinese do everything backward.

They exactly reverse the usual order of
civilization, says the Richmond Christian
Advocate.

Note, first, that the Chinese compass
points to the South instead of the North.
Men wear skirts, the women trousers.
The men wear their hair long, and the
women wear it short.

The men carry on dressmaking, and the
women carry burdens.

The spoken language is not written,
and the written language is not spoken.

Books are read backward. What we
call foot-notes are inserted at the top of
the page.

The Chinese dress in white at funerals,
and in mourning at weddings, while old
women always serve as bridesmaids.

Cultivate the art of forgetting. Forget
those things which are behind, in order
to go on as they may hinder earnest reaching
forth into the things which are before.
Forget your wrongs, your discouragements,
the slight which you have suffered,
the worries which once troubled you,
but forget not the Lord's benefits.
By a wise selection of the fittest task
your helpful memories with you and so
far as possible leave the hindering ones
behind.

Young Folks.

A Jackknife, Camera, Gold
Watch, or Bicycle, to every boy
and girl reading the Farmer
who will secure a club. Write
the office at once for particulars.

LET THE CLOTH BE WHITE.

BY WILL CARLETON.

Go set the table, Mary, an' let the cloth be
white!
The hungry city children are comin' here to-
night;
The children from the city, with features
flushed and pale;
Are comin' here to get a breath of God's un-
tainted air.

They come from out the dungeons where
they with want were chained;
From places dark an' dismal, by tears of sor-
row stained;
From where a thousand shadows are mur-
dering all the light;

Set well the table, Mary, dear, an' let the
cloth be white!

They have not seen the daisies made for the
heart's behoof;
They never heard the rain drops upon a cot-
tage roof;

They do not know the kisses of zephyr an' the
breeze;
They never rambled wild an' free beneath
The forest trees.

The food that they have eaten was spoiled by
other's greed;
The very air their lungs breathed was full o'
poison seed;

Go set the table, Mary, an' let the cloth be
white!

The fragrant water-lilies have never smiled at
them!

They never picked a wild flower from off its
dewy stem;

They never saw a greenward that they could
safely pass.

Unless they heeded well the sign that says,
"Keep off the grass."

God bless the men an' women of noble brain
an' heart
Who so down in the folk-swamps an' take
The children's part.

These hungry, cheery children that keep us
in their debt,
And never fail to give us more of pleasure
than they get!

Set well the table, Mary; let naught be scant
nor small—

The little ones are coming here; have plenty
for them all.

There's nothing we should furnish except the
very best.

To those that Jesus looked upon and called
to Him and blessed.

A CITY WEEK FOR COUNTRY CHILDREN.

The following from the Boston Trans-
cript is well considering. Might it
not be of benefit to our country chil-
dren?

A very pretty custom prevails in Den-
mark of sending city children to the
country, and country children to the
city for holiday visits, and I am reminded
that the first promoter of Boston's "Country
Week" charity drew his inspiration
more than twenty years ago from learn-
ing what was done in the city of Copen-
hagen to give city children a taste of
country life—of green fields, of bright
flowers, of fresh air, of all the health-
giving beauty and brightness that is sug-
gested by the term country holidays as
distinguished from the pent-up city ex-
istence of the tenement house popula-
tion. Boston has had an army of work-
ers in this direction throughout America,
and other European cities have followed
a similar plan of providing happy coun-
try holidays for the children.

The season has returned and the work-
ers are ready to receive the help that it
is needed to insure a bit of country fresh-
ness for the unfavored ones who are, of
necessity, dependent upon the benevol-
ence of others to plan and provide the
holiday visits which have come to be
such an important part of child life to-
day.

But Denmark reciprocates the favor,
and the country children have their
taste of a pleasure and benefit derived
from visits to the city, where new and
strange interests appeal strongly to the
wonder-loving mind of the child to whom
city sights and sounds and scenes are
unfamiliar.

The child of the rural districts is as
susceptible to the healthy influence of
change as is his city cousin, and well
might Denmark's custom of sending
country children to the city be adopted
in the land where her "country week"
has been so successful.

I suggest here and now, and flourish
with each succeeding summer. A "city
week" might with profit be established,
which in days to come would rival even
her sister charity in popularity and suc-
cess.

Some years ago a personal experience
in giving two country children a week of
the city's wonders and delights sug-
gested an idea that might be worked out
on a plan similar to that of the "country
week." But the resolute and energetic
spirit of the founder of Boston's benev-
olent charity was wanting, and an appeal
in print without response did not en-
courage further proceedings in this di-
rection.

Looking back now upon the enthu-
siastic delight and appreciation of my
visitors—girls who, living in one of our
small farming towns, had never before
visited the city—I am grateful to learn
that where the "country week" origi-
nated the "city week" has also become
an established factor in the growth and
improvement of a community.

Long ago I remember the days of
eight-seeing enjoyed with my two young
nephews. The first time of going to the
theatre; the visits to Cambridge, to
the Boston Art Museum, the Horace
Mann School, to Bunker Hill Monument;
the lunch at Parker's, and what was
most pleasurable of all, the New Year's
festival at the Y. M. C. Union, to which
my young friends were allowed the priv-
ilege of an invitation. These girls had
entertained in the farm home some of
the poor city children sent to the coun-
try under the auspices of the "country
week" charity, and hence their special
interest in the entertainment at the
Union. The enthusiastic burst of de-
light as we looked out upon the view
while ascending the monument—"Oh,
Abby, isn't this just like going round
the world!"—appealed to my travel-
ing spirit, which sensed the pleasure
of giving in a way altogether satisfac-
tory.

The city week is only a sample of what
others might enjoy, could the hospi-
tality of city homes be offered to the

War Taxes.

will raise the price of all the neces-
saries of life. Therefore, every pru-
dent will anticipate their
wants and PURCHASE NOW a
supply sufficient for a time at least.

JOHNSON'S
LINIMENT

has come to be a necessity of life in
very many families for the common
ills liable to occur in every household.
Every Mother should at once pur-
chase a good supply of it, and avoid
the advance which the heavy stamp
tax is liable to make imperative.

Sold by your Druggist, from whom you
ought to purchase a dozen now. If you can't
get it near home we will send you by express,
charges prepaid, ONE DOZEN BOTTLES
FOR THREE DOLLARS, cash with the order.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

country lads and lassies whose lives need
something of such brightness and cheer
to stimulate their moral and mental
growth. Would that another Mr. Gan-
nett might be found to call the Boston
patrons into action! Given an approxi-
mate time and season, would not Bos-
ton respond with open doors of hospi-
tality, and hosts and hostesses stand
ready to receive the youthful guests
from the country who hunger for city
wonders in much the same way as our
city children long for the country air and
freshness? Can we not let Denmark's in-
fluence again be felt among us?

A DAY'S FISHING.

BY ELLA RODMAN CHURCH.

One summer day the postman left a
letter at No. 3 Elm Row, addressed in
such respectable fashion to "Mrs. Theo-
dore Warner," that one would scarcely
have been prepared for its queerly writ-
ten contents. But Mrs. Warner glanced
at the postmark, and was scarcely sur-
prised when she tore open the envelope
and read:

"Dear Mamma: It's nice here, and I
like Miss Sofy. But it's awful cold. Right
out in the country, and when you hear a
waggin' pass it sounds like thunder.

P. S.—This isn't awarmin'. Miss Sofy
makes nice gingercakes. Fat ones. All
the boys and now he's in the kitchen and
wants a most all the time if I do not eat
two or three. Six, if I want 'em. She's
a very fine lady.

But Mr. Dook's the best, cos he's a
man and he knows things. Says his
whole name's Mommerdook, but he don't
get it more than once a year. Isn't that
funny? And now he's in the kitchen and
right over the way from Miss Sofy's, and
I can stand on the porch and see him
cook his tea and then sit down and eat
it. He fry's things, and they smell good.

Mr. Warner was rather puzzled at this
account of a man who lived in a splendid
house, and she read on to find some ex-
planation.

Miss Sofy, whose writing this with me
says she's straightening it out—is
afraid you'll think Mr. Dook's very rich
and grand. But he isn't. He's just a
poor old man that lives around where he
was born. And now he's in the kitchen
of Squire Ladd's old house because they
moved to a new one. And they let Mr.
Dook have the kitchen and the kitchen
cheer, cos he looks after things. But
Miss Sofy says there's some things there
she wouldn't like to look after—not even
with a patch of ground to raise garden
stuff and not a cent to pay.

I wonder if she means rats or ghosts?
She won't tell me. I should think Mr.
Dook would feel awful when it gets real
dark before he's lighted his lamp. It's
so cold there when he gets it going.

And he sits and looks at his picture
papers, that everybody gives him when
they're through with 'em, till he goes to
bed. He calls it turning in.

Miss Sofy says he's a very respectable
and has been better days. And he had
two wives. But they both died and left
him to do the housework. I don't believe
he'd ever be in the kitchen if it wasn't
for Squire Ladd's old house because they
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OLD ST BEST POWDER

COMMENCED!

the World

FARMER.

that is up-to-date for
ce, in case of naval
ments.

that is large, correct,
ornament to the room.

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its news, not biased
cs, and

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volumes. Summarizing the life of the
and their tribulations in raising
et in 'house' makes you laugh till
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It. It drives away the blues. It is
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This I Will Do!

I will pay \$100 reward for any case of colic, horse ail, curbs, splints, knotted cords, or similar trouble, that



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will not cure. It is the veterinary wonder of the age, and every stable should have a bottle always on hand. Locates lameness when applied by remaining moist on the part affected.

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Horse.



The usual report of the incoming of ringers into Maine is being circulated.

There seems to be plenty of speed in and about No. Anson, where the prepotent sire St. Croix is kept. He is proving one of the best speed producers in Maine.

Nelson has 22 trotters and 7 pacers to his credit; Wilkes, 20 trotters and 1 pacer. This is a good record for two of the best horses Maine ever held.

F. H. Berry of Rockland has just purchased of Corinna parties a green mare without a record which has just worked out a mile in 2:33.

Within a few weeks the bells will be ringing from St. Stephen to Saco and the bicycle sulkies be whizzing. What is to be the record for '98 in Maine?

Are you breeding all the good mares this year? No branch of business offers better or surer returns. The opportunity should not be lost.

One of the finest horses in the vicinity of Locke's Mills is the beautiful bay stallion, Nelson E., raised and owned by N. W. Ethridge.

The pacer will still hold the boards this year, for the craze for a record overtops all else, and to get there is the chief end and aim of man.

Mixed races promise to be as popular as ever, and the track manager who advertises these seems to be catching the vent. The owners of trotters object, but they fall into line just the same.

Look out for the young colts in the pastures. Don't let them get chilled. It will pay to keep them warm and comfortable until well on their feet and getting a liberal supply of nourishment.

One of the horses sold by A. F. Morrill of Fairfield to Jack Lyons, the Philadelphia horse buyer, a few weeks ago, has just won a second premium at the New York horse show.

A. B. Chase of Dover has sold to Chas. R. Seaward, Boston, the handsome seal brown trotting mare, Nellie V., an inbred Hambletonian, and one of the most promising ones that ever left the State. The price paid was \$300.

It is a shame that so few good colts will be foaled in Maine this year. The condition now realized has been indicated again and again for the past two years, but the lesson has been unheeded. Owners of mares are the ones to suffer.

See Geo. H. Clarke of the Maine State Fair, No. Anson, is a good judge of horseflesh and always has some fine specimens ready for the races. His stallion by Wilkes out of a daughter of Royal Knox should be a prize.

S. A. Davis of Dixmont, a well known breeder of gentlemen's driving horses, last week, sold to Boston parties the fine bred pair of matched horses which he raised and has been driving for a few weeks past, receiving the round sum of \$500 for them.

There is a five-year-old sister to St. Croix Jr. (2:16 1/4), which has been put in training this season. This mare is Bertha B., sold by Webster Williams of North Anson to F. O. Stanley, Esq., of Newtonville, Mass. She is a handsome young mare and considered fast.

F. H. Briggs of Maple Grove Farm, Auburn, is said to have some surprises in store for the turfites this year. Sure it is that from the colts seen there a few weeks ago, some fast ones should be selected. No better lot can be found on any stock farm than at Maple Grove.

The tracks are fast filling up and from this time on races will be plenty in Maine. One fact must be noted by every observing man that the horses at work upon these tracks this year are more uniform in type, stronger in build and carrying less rigging than in former years.

Frank R. Hayden, South Natick, Mass., and Jed Wentworth, Leeds, Me., have been ordered expelled, and the black mare Kate (2:21 1/4), alias Midnight Maid, suspended until her unlawful winnings are returned and recording fee paid. Hayden and Wentworth started the mare under her assumed name at New England meetings in 1897.

J. A. K. Hilton, North Anson, and E. O. Williams, Montague, Mass., have been suspended until unlawful winnings of the gray gelding Gray Ned, alias Dandy, are returned and recording fee paid. The gelding, after taking a record of 2:44 1/4 in a match race, passed through various hands and the parties penalized really had no knowledge of his identity or true record.

The National Board of Review seems to have enacted a new law: that when an association desires to free itself from unlawful acts it has but to repudiate the acts of its officials. Thus the "New England Agricultural Society of Portland, having repudiated the acts of its agent who accepted conditional entries, the case against it was dismissed." This may be good turf law but the stretch in future years will allow for a big loop hole somewhere, sometimes.

Harry E. Meader, Waterville, has

bought from M. S. Goodrich a very fast green horse which he will handle in his string of horses during the present season. This one is a brown mare by Resolute, from a Knox bred dam. She is 5 years old, stands 15-2 hands high, weighs 1000 pounds and goes in a pace. She has not yet been given any fast work, but Mr. Meader is very much pleased with the way she is showing up. He has Meader Boy and Pilot Morrill, the same ones he had last year.

F. W. Hill, Exeter, has purchased of Amos F. Gerald of Fairfield, the handsome and high bred stallion, Warrenner and it is said that he paid a fancy price for him, although the amount could not be learned. Mr. Hill told the news man that he has the speedy stallion Broomal that he will trot this summer. He has not yet hired a driver for the season but will have one when the season opens. Mr. Hill will have a meeting at the Exeter track on July 4th, at which time he will have a very fine programme for the races of the day.

Every owner of a trotter or pacer should consult carefully the advertised races opened by the Rigby Park Association, entries for which close June 13. Four of these races are confined to horses owned in Maine, and to justify this protection of home breeding the response must come from Maine owners. The purses are liberal, the track in splendid condition, and Manager Alonzo Lobley, with his years of experience at Lewiston, will be prepared to do everything possible to please the boys. Send to Dr. F. W. Huntington, Sec'y, Portland, for entry blanks and bring out the Maine trotters and pacers.

Pure air and plenty of it, light, ventilation, cleanliness, dryness and good sanitary arrangements, wholesome food, good water and plenty of exercise, are essentials to the well-being of the horse, and mean health, condition and usefulness to the inhabitants of a stable; a minimum of veterinary bills, a constitutional pleasure to the horseman, and a source of envy to the horse-owner who calls himself horseman, because the former will always have better developed, better conditioned, better looking and better horses, and will make more money in the horse business, year in and year out, than the latter, although it may cost him a little more to keep the establishment going.

F. J. Berry, Chicago, said to be the largest horse dealer in the world, was in Portland, last week, with a carload of fine horses for sale, trotters, roadsters and general purpose horses, all of a high class. Mr. Berry was formerly of Limington, Me., and moved from Gorham, Me., in 1873 to Chicago. He is the author and founder of the Chicago Market, which is the largest horse market in the world, selling nearly 100,000 horses annually. Mr. Berry will spend the summer in Maine. The extent of the business done by Mr. Berry is shown by the fact that he sold 25,000 horses last year. It is to be regretted that Maine must depend upon the West for so large a percentage of its road horses.

It is claimed that American manufacturers of horseless carriages have now invested in plants and materials at least \$3,000,000. Although France is the home of the auto-car, American manufacturers are selling more of their products in France, England, and Germany than in this country. Strange to say the demand is growing and the general agent of the Pope Manufacturing Co. of Hartford is credited with predicting that there will be over 3,000 in use in Greater New York before the close of next summer. There are four factories now in the East and the Electric Wagon and Carriage Co. of Philadelphia owns and operates the horseless cars now used in New York. The use of coal oil and gasoline seem to have proved a failure and they now expect to succeed with electricity.

Fred N. Savery of Belfast, has received the report of the National Trotting Association, containing the decision in a case in which his horse Gilbert S. was involved. At one of the races in Monroe, last fall, the judges awarded first money to the brown mare Lillie Wilkes, owned by F. H. Berry of Rockland. Mr. Savery's horse was awarded second money, which he refused to accept on the ground that Lillie Wilkes was not legally in the race. The case was taken to the National Association. The decision states that the Secretary, E. H. Neale, admitted that the entry of Lillie Wilkes was conditional. It is "Held that the entry of F. H. Berry having been conditional, the horse could not win and the money supposed to have been won by her will be redistributed to the other horses in the race according to their standing. The Secretary of the Association, who received the conditional entry, is fined, therefore, \$10." This will do much towards putting a stop to conditional entries.

It is a fact that it is not advisable to take a horse back every time he shows an inclination to break, and this is a point that an amateur will not understand until he has had a lot of experience. By exercising great skill and judgment a good driver can get a horse to square away by asking him to go faster when he acts as if he was just going to a tumbling break, while taking him back at that instant would only help him to make the break. The average double-gaited horse can be driven out of an attempt to break nine times when taking him back would prove effective once. In driving such a horse out of a "wobble," it is almost always necessary to give him his head, and the beginner is always afraid to try that, even when he knows that the horse almost sure to break if he is pulled back. I have often seen horses acquire the habit of breaking at a certain point on the track, and in the majority of cases the proper way to break them of such a habit is to drive them through that part of the mile at top speed. We often hear some one speak of driving a horse so fast that he could not break. It may sound like a ridiculous statement, but it

is often literally true. Take a double-gaited horse, such as I mention, for instance—one whose driver has been in the habit of taking him back and helping him to break—and let some mechanic get up behind him and set fire to him all the way around, and it's two to one he won't make a break, all because he was driven so fast that he did not have time to try it.

The colts are beginning to come on the farm, more of them than last year, not nearly so many as there will be next, and not nearly as many as the market will require long before these colts are grown, says Wallace's Farmer. See that the mare has a clean box stall, if the weather is bad, in which to bring forth her foal. Cleanliness in the stall is essential if you would avoid that joint disease which takes off untimely so many good colts. As we have told you elsewhere, it is contracted through the navel when the colt is but a few hours old. Therefore, have a clean stable and bed with clean straw. It will be a good thing if you catch the colt with the left hand around the breast and the right around the hips the first time you see it and hold it until it submits. The colt will, if you manifest your power in other ways, in future years regard you as the god of the colt, a being of infinite power, a being that loves the colt and will not afflict it needlessly. Give the mare a week or two's rest to comfort herself with the little colt and give it its first lessons. When she goes to the field to work, keep the colt at home. Put it in a box stall where it cannot injure itself. Take time to unbind and bring the mare in about 10 o'clock, and again in the afternoon, for two or three weeks. Leave some oats in a box where the colt can reach it and thus let it learn to eat. Where it is possible after that, leave it with some old horse or other colt in the pasture. Young colts love company. Do not let it wear itself out traveling to town and back. We always play the colt that follows the dam to the field and trails itself back and forth between the corn rows from morning until night. It reminds us of a child raised in a work-house. Feed the colt generously, and when weaning time comes, it can be weaned easily and without any shock to the system. Teach it that the half has a share of the omnipotence that it attributes to you. Colts handled in this way never need breaking and but little attention. They take to it as kindly as a bright boy or girl that is reared in a home where the slightest expression of the father or mother is law, and where there are good books lying around handy for the child to read whenever it is a little bit lonely.

Poultry.

A Standard Incubator and Brooder to the person getting up a club for the Maine Farmer. Now is the time to secure it. Not one cent necessary from your wallet. Write the Farmer at once for particulars.

Do not wait until 8 or 9 o'clock before you give the chickens their breakfast, but feed them the first thing in the morning so they can go out hunting bugs and worms.

If you are growing Leghorns or the smaller breeds, it will pay best to kill every cockerel as soon as up to the broiler stage, that is, when it will dress from one pound and a half to one and three-fourths. It will not pay to allow them to mature.

It is evident, in spite of the poor results reported in some sections, that more chickens have been hatched in Maine the past three months, than for many years. In fact it is doubtful if ever there was as many peeping about the coops as at the present time. Now give them attention and grow, not lose, them.

The homely sunflower is rapidly coming to the front as a useful article. Its seed makes excellent food for cattle, and especially for poultry, its oil is equal to the best linseed oil, its stalks are a better heat-producing product than coal, and the sticky substance which exudes from it has been made into a covering for bicycle tires.

Aaron Hayden, the poultry fancier of South Robinson, has 1000 hens in his yards besides 1000 chickens, and in a few days expects to see about 400 more eggs hatch out. Large shipments of poultry and eggs are made to Boston via Eastport, 15 miles away, and Mr. Hayden has the largest and best lot of fowl in that section of the State, and out of his experience knows how to realize from the same.

Turkey broilers weighing from one and a half to four pounds each may be sold at fancy prices at nearby summer resorts in July or August. They bring in Newport from \$1.75 to \$2.25 each. Dealers generally buy them by the pair. As they are lean and tender at this age, and quickly become discolored if put on ice, they can not be shipped long distances; therefore, the local raisers have this trade to themselves. Where the turkeys hatched are so numerous that the place will be over-stocked if they are brought to maturity, it is a good plan to market the surplus in this way, or all of them, where they are almost sure to die of disease when they become larger.

Some of the advanced fanciers recognize the necessity for checking the craze

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for fancy markings at the cost of real worth, and they come over into the ranks of the "utility" men with a strong step where they keep good time to the march towards the larger egg basket. It must come, and while fancy is not to go, it must be made second to merit.

Mr. John Glasgow, a fancier of experience and breeder of exhibition birds, takes up the strain in the Poultry Monthly by saying:

"I give way to no breeder of show stock in my admiration of the beautiful, well balanced and graceful outlines of our best show specimens, and yet I belong to the section of the fancy who contend that many good qualities have suffered in not a few of our standard breeds, in several ways, in endeavoring to obtain those points called for by the Standard of Perfection, where so much time and science have been brought to play in producing in an accentuated degree."

If you want a rent-paying fowl, it is imperative we must have stamina, and it is a notorious fact that many of our best breeders, who are exhibitors as well, with a view to accentuate certain feather points, resort to considerable inbreeding to attain it; and although they may gain their point in the show pen, they ruin the constitution of their flocks by so doing to a certainty, and thereby impair the productiveness of the species, and disease and death hold high revel in the yards as a natural consequence."

The utility men have waged no warfare against fancy markings or arbitrary points, so long as these were made to subserve a higher purpose. The attack by the fanciers on the "utility" position indicates the weakness of the position held by those who cling to width of stripe or number of feathers on the middle toe.

The poultry industry is to be made the great money-making business of New England, but it must be upon the platform of good behavior on the nest and in the scales. Nothing else will suffice, and the hobbyist for five toes, six spikes, a sickle feather with a true sweep, and which will stand a microscope test for a white flock at the base, must step down and yield. Eggs must be piled against side sprigs and twisted combs, and plump, yellow, rapidly-grown chicks made of more importance than the fifth toe.

DOLLARS FOR YOU.

There must come a day with every creature allowed to remain, when its earning capacity falls below the cost of support. The secret is to get the most in the shortest possible time. If you are growing chickens for the dollars there are a few steps necessary for you to take, which cannot be neglected. If the chief object is meat, and the medium or larger breeds are grown, the lesson is the same as though growing for eggs.

There must come a day when the percentage of profit in growing begins to fall away. The man seeking the dollars will be ahead of this and send his birds to market before this time is reached. Broilers are selling to-day for twenty-five cents a pound. This means birds to weigh a pound and a half about ten to twelve weeks old. Up to this time the cost of growing has been light and the margin of profit large, but let the bird grow until it will weigh three pounds and sell for twelve cents and the profits are small. The cost of growing the one pound and a half may be ten cents, price realized thirty-seven cents, cost of growing to maturity, three pounds, twenty-four cents, price realized thirty-six cents. The whole problem revolves about this one simple little business proposition. If you are after eggs, and so growing the smaller breeds like the Leghorns, kill every male before twelve weeks old, and sell for what it will bring. As a broiler, it is worth more than at any other time. Stop the great waste of food used in growing unprofitable stock. Weed out early and closely, if the dollars are what you are after. Cut off the heads of every cockerel and save thereby. If you have the larger breeds more time is demanded, but the law holds good just the same. The study must be with all stock to sell when the difference between cost and price realized is greatest.

PROPORTIONS IN FEEDING.

Every few days some one asks for full instructions how to feed poultry, quantity, variety and hours for feeding. The impossibility of answering these questions in detail has apparently not yet dawned upon the questioner. I. K. Felch, the veteran, takes up the cudgel in the Country Gentleman and says all that any one can say.

How much grain shall I feed a flock of twenty-five hens? How much soft food and meat shall I feed at the morning meal? One may as well ask how many miles there are in a circle, without giving the dimensions. Just according to the number of eggs the flock is laying will the consumption of food be.

Fowl should be fed fifteen per cent. of flesh or fish, twenty-five per cent. vegetable, and sixty per cent. grain; and the more varied this grain food the better, while the best of vegetable substance is clover, alfalfa and green oats, in the order named. Beans, ground, when they can be bought at a corresponding price with other grain, are excellent, for they contain thirty-eight per cent. of muscle forming material, as compared to seventeen per cent. in barley, twenty-two per cent. in oats, and eleven per cent. in corn—the corn having the great quantity of fat or heat; but the beans had best be a part of a composite meal made in the following proportion: 15 lbs. corn, 15 lbs. beans, 10 lbs. barley, 15 lbs. oats, 15 lbs. wheat bran. This grain should be sixty per cent. of the ration, with fifteen per cent. fish or flesh or other vegetable, the mash thoroughly soaked or cooked, for the beans and bran should be cooked, to get the most beneficial effect.

For the morning feed, give all the fowl will eat, taking away what they leave half an hour after feeding—when all will have had a chance to satisfy themselves. At noon feed in their scratching bins among the chaff, cut straw, etc., what grain they will scratch and find between that time and night. To know what is necessary, leave the flock after the morning meal till 3 o'clock, and then

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